

EOP still going on

By Louise Eubanks

Despite confusing communications, press conferences and committee meetings, the Educational Opportunity Program (Special Admissions) has not been suspended.

A total of four directives, each dealing in some respect with EOP, have been issued by President S.I. Hayakawa to Reginald Major, EOP director.

Taking the directives literally, Major concluded on Feb. 28 that Hayakawa had suspended EOP.

Composed entirely of non-white students, EOP includes nearly 400 students and staff, many of whom are also involved in the student strike.

But the most recent letter from the administration, dated March 4, says "A special review of the EOP, ordered by the president on February 24, has begun and obstacles affecting the current semester have been resolved."

Confusion Begins

The confusion began Feb. 17 with the first of the four directives. Signed by Hayakawa, the first directive said that any individual arrested for campus disturbances in the fall would be ineligible for hiring to any college program.

Attached to this directive was a list of 328 students purported to have been arrested—about 10 were EOP students. Had this directive been followed, 10 student instructors would have been dropped from the program.

Major, who was hired as director in the summer of 1968, said the EOP was being discriminated against since he was the only person to receive the directive.

Matters were further complicated when a second directive was sent by Hayakawa which excluded all student assistants and work-study students from the list of those considered for hiring.

Major believed the second directive was meant to narrow the scope of the earlier letter, because then only teaching assistants would be affected—and several prominent strike leaders are teaching assistants in the EOP.

Program Review

At this crucial point Hayakawa wrote the third letter on Feb. 24 informing Major that a "high level review" of the program's curriculum and instructors was to get under way.

The review committee included Donald Garrity, vice presi-

dent of academic affairs, James Wilson, dean of the School of Humanities and Devere Pentony, dean of Behavioral and Social Sciences.

These men, on the original planning committee, had already approved the program in August, 1967.

The situation was confused further when Hayakawa set no date for the review and ended the letter by saying, "No decision on program content or instructors will be final until approved by this committee."

Major believed that this, in effect, "cancelled EOP as a functioning entity at SF State."

When questioned about this, Charles Stone, dean of admissions, said, "There is absolutely no truth in this. We are definitely planning to keep EOP."

Neither Garrity, Wilson nor Pentony was available for comment.

Harvey Yorke, public information officer, said he believed the Feb. 17 letter and list of 328 names was unclear.

Relaxed Requirements

About 50 minority students were admitted to SF State under relaxed admissions requirements in fall, 1967.

With Stone as director, 46

students were admitted in spring, 1968.

300 students were admitted in fall, 1968.

The program, offering courses in social science, psychology and English, was "designed to take positive advantage of the racial and ethnic backgrounds of students," Major said.

In order to make the program more meaningful, it was necessary to hire instructors capable of relating ethnically to the students.

Some of these student instructors apparently were arrested during the fall disturbances.

Major said, "What's really going on with all these letters is that the administration is trying to get at certain student instructors in the program and this is the method they're using."

However, the fourth letter written March 4 says "After a study of the teaching assistants list, a group working with Executive Vice President Frank Dollard resolved the staffing problem so Mr. Major can conduct the program as planned."

Apparently, all has not ended. The last line of the fourth directive reads, "The EOP will be reviewed throughout the semester as is any new program."

PHOENIX

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Six Pages

Faculty group makes little progress in negotiating with student strikers

By John Davidson and Dave Bundy

The latest "peace plan" suggested to settle SF State's four-month-old student strike appears to be achieving little success.

The plan, drawn up recently by the Council of Academic Deans, has been offered to leaders of the Black Students Union and Third World Liberation Front through a special committee of six faculty members appointed by President S.I. Hayakawa.

According to Curtis Aller, economics professor and chairman of the committee, no further negotiation has occurred between his group and striking students since an opening round of talks on Feb. 24.

Aller said Monday that the committee probably will be discontinued.

At the Feb. 24 meeting, BSUTWLF responded to the deans' peace plan with a list of three preconditions that must be met before negotiations could proceed.

They include:

- * That George Murray, Black Panther and part-time English instructor, be released from jail to participate in negotiations or that negotiations take place in the SF county jail (where Murray

is serving a sentence for charges stemming from last year's attack on the Daily Gater).

- * That all disciplinary hearings (now in progress) for striking students be dropped.

- * That the faculty committee shows that it has the power to implement student demands, or have the necessary people present who can implement them.

Aller's committee has since replied to the precondition in a letter to BSUTWLF leaders.

In the letter, Aller told strike leaders that the court has authorized Murray's attendance at the negotiations in the custody of the sheriff.

Substantive Discussions

To the second student precondition, Aller said, "We can assure you that all questions of discipline can be the first order of business once substantive discussions begin."

And, to the third precondition, Aller replied, "The final settlement can be in two parts: one, stating what the college will implement on its own account; and two, what the college and the president will fully support as recommendations to the chancellor and the trustees."

In reply, BSUTWLF leaders

sent Aller a letter demanding a flat yes-no answer to each of the preconditions.

"We now see very clearly your intentions are to vacillate, waste as much time as possible, and engage in unprincipled dialogue," the letter read. "We find it imperative that you answer each precondition either yes or no."

Moratorium

In the same letter, BSUTWLF agreed to a "moratorium" on the strike for "peace talks" provided the faculty committee "declare publicly that there will be no classes taught on or off campus, and that all other campus operations will be ceased until you have implemented the 15 (student) demands."

The faculty committee apparently has taken no further action on the BSUTWLF provisions.

The original peace plan, drawn up recently by the deans on behalf of the college, essentially provides that:

- * The college will establish a School of Ethnic Studies for next fall in cooperation with minority students on a proposed planning staff.

- * The college will allow more than the current 400 students in the Educational Opportunity Program.

* The college will negotiate with student strikers regarding disciplinary proceedings "on such charges as are within the scope of the college's control."

Strike Continues

Meanwhile, the student strike continued this week despite settlement of the eight-week-old strike by the American Federation of Teachers Local 1352.

(AFT originally included as one of its demands the resolution of the student strike.)

Earlier this week AFT President Gary Hawkins vowed that his organization would continue to struggle on behalf of striking students "from the inside."

On Monday, striking students, distributed leaflets throughout the campus urging a continuance of the strike until the 15 student demands are met.

For a brief period the students continued to march in the now-familiar picket line in front of the campus, but disbanded without incident when county Sheriff Matt Carberry read a preliminary court order that, in effect, put a ban on mass campus picketing.

Two student pickets were arrested earlier this week.



Reginald Major
EOP Director

Attorney General's office denies stall

By Bob Forsberg

Deputy Attorney General Joanne Condas early this week denied that she was purposely tying up Associated Students funds to eliminate student government at SF State.

She also denied that she was "out to destroy" the Daily Gater, a newspaper financed by AS funds.

Mrs. Condas is in charge of the AS fund investigation.

"I'm trying to see that some of the groups who haven't in the past get some money," she said.

Asked if she wasn't taking on the job of AS president, she said, "I'm going to give it a whirl."

She said she was attempting to rechannel money into "some of those old activities that always used to get money."

"I also hope to set aside some money for a fair student body election," she said.

Her office investigated the Daily Gater, Mrs. Condas said, because "we were interested to know where their money was coming from."

"We wanted to know whether the advertisers were aware that the AS is in receivership and their payments for advertising should go to the receivers."

The AS funds will be in receivership from six months to a year. But if the courts rule otherwise, the deputy attorney general said, funds will be released tomorrow.

Some \$39,000 is set to be released to the AS government for the month of March. Still, no checks will be issued without the signature of the receiver.

Bank of America is setting up a special account for club funds, which last Friday were termed "not a part" of AS funds.

Clubs, such as the Karate Club or Alpine Club, but not the programs, such as the BSU, can draw then on their accounts.

There is some disagreement over the exact date the receivership will be lifted.

AS Business Manager George Yamamoto said "we expect to go to court within 45 days."

Mrs. Condas said that next fall "may be the earliest," the issue will be settled.

Don Davis, AS business representative, claims that Mrs. Condas told him the fund freeze will last at least 12 months. Mrs. Condas did not deny Davis' allegation.

Davis disagrees with most recent legislation passed by AS. He opposed the body's resolution which urged all students to join the current strike here.

But Davis also objects to the money freeze.

"This is an obvious attempt to do away with the student government, not to correct it. She (Mrs. Condas) is quite clearly not doing this in the students' interest," Davis said.

Court Issue

Mrs. Condas and Yamamoto disagree as to how the case finally will be settled in court.

Each side claims it has documented evidence to show that the other side is wrong.

"I have copies of ledger sheets from the Wells Fargo Bank commercial account that shows that Mr. Yamamoto overdrafted," Mrs. Condas said. She called the alleged overdraft "bad business practice" and said it "ruins" the AS government's credit rating.

Yamamoto said he participated in an audit with Jim Jueller, auditor for the State College Chancellor's office, and Clint Powers, from the chancellor's office of business affairs.

"They found nothing wrong in general," Yamamoto said.

"I'll stake my reputation against her (Mrs. Condas) anytime. There isn't an ounce of truth in

Continued on Page Six

AFT profs return; vow student support

By Walter Couick

After-effects of the American Federation of Teachers strike here are expected to continue for some time, although most teachers have returned to classrooms after an eight-week walkout.

Gary Hawkins, president of Local 1352, said earlier this week that AFT members upon returning to classrooms "will protect the striking students."

Hawkins urged striking students to enroll in AFT-taught classes because "we have a com-

mitment to protect their academic status."

Another problem arises even as AFT teachers begin to teach. How many of the teachers have been rehired?

To complete the administration's policy of rehiring all the 187 teachers who were dismissed under the much discussed five-day rule early this semester, the teachers must sign a State loyalty oath and verify their classroom attendance.

Some teachers are refusing to sign the oath, although they have begun teaching classes. The outcome of these classes is questionable; if the teachers refuse to sign the oath and verify their attendance, they cannot be rehired and their classes may be lost for the semester.

Violate Edict

Several AFT members will continue to teach classes off-campus

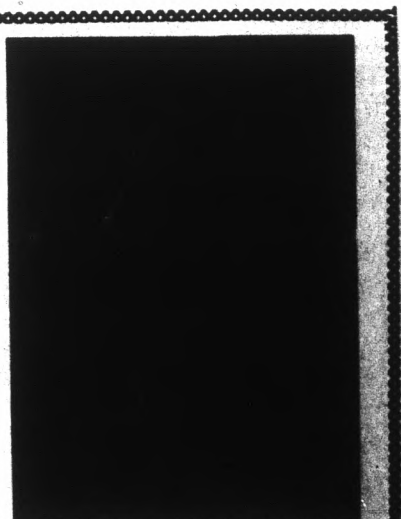
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INSIDE

* Robert Smith (left) reflects on the tumult of his term as president of SF State. See page three.

* For Gator Basketball head Coach Paul Rundell (right), last weekend was "the agony and the ecstasy." See sports page.



PHOENIX

Editorial page

Signed columns on the editorial page do not necessarily represent the position of the paper. Only the editorial is Phoenix policy.

Careless bureaucracy

The recent confusion over the Educational Opportunity Program (Special Admissions) could only be called ludicrous if it did not carry such serious implications.

A series of short and bluntly worded directives from President S.I. Hayakawa was sent to Reginald Major, EOP director. Each directive taken literally, would gouge out a piece of EOP, the result being suspension of EOP functions.

Each directive was forcefully worded, leaving the reader little doubt of its message. Yet when contacted by Phoenix, administrative sources consistently gave a different verbal picture of the directives which added pertinent provisions not included in the written, official statements.

Briefly, the directives jeopardized the jobs of EOP teaching assistants if they had been arrested in campus disturbances. The directives also called for a "high level administrative review" of the program's curriculum and instructors, implying that the program would be suspended until the review was completed.

Then, on March 4, the administration issued a contradictory statement. While it said "Mr. Major can conduct the program as planned," it also said "a special review of the EOP... has begun."

Informed sources report that the review, and the other directives, are aimed only at a few of the EOP instructors. If so, why the confusing series of directives?

Possibly the administration is trying to redirect the entire scope of EOP, a program which already has been approved by the same administrators involved in the "special review."

Possibly the administration is trying to keep its intentions veiled in a morass of bureaucratic documents.

In any case, there is no room in a college administration for muddled communications, particularly when such carelessness could lead to the kind of bitter factionalism that has helped maintain the campus troubles of the past several months.

Tribute to a team

It was a scene of opposites at the SF State gym last Friday evening. UC Davis fans were joyfully delirious with the upset of the Gator basketball team. State rooters looked on with shocked disbelief.

Yet there was a small contingent of SF State black students in the gym who were not at all unhappy with the outcome of the game.

They were supporters of the student strike, some of them members of the Black Students Union, and they probably had hoped the game would not be played. Since the strike began in November, there has been pressure on SF State's black and third world athletes to quit their respective teams.

It is a tribute both to the Gator basketball team, and particularly to the team's black players, that the squad has worked as such a closely knit unit at a time when racial troubles on campus could have torn the team apart.

A poem for gardeners

During the three-month student strike, one group steadfastly has continued striving for what it believes in—beauty.

But they function in their duties while danger and confusion surround them.

Let's hear it for SF State's gardeners.

Perhaps this poem can express our wonder and admiration.

Bricks go whack, bottles go ping,
But there you toil, gardening.
Riot and rain, fear and trouble
Cannot stop your trusty shovel.
Cops chase, students curse.
The lawns could look worse
But out you go, off you tread
Behind the lines where many bled.
Take this poem and our raves
And plant some flowers on our graves.

—Anon.

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SPEAK MORE CLEARLY DR. HAYAKAWA...
I CAN'T UNDERSTAND YOU.

WORLDVIEW

Politicians seek 'new look' in foreign policy

By Lee Heidhues

A new look in America's foreign policy is being sought by a growing number of respected politicians and diplomats.

In the U.S. Senate a number of liberals are calling for a reassessment of our Cold War Policy. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee, led by Arkansas Democrat William Fulbright, has been in the forefront of these calls.

The foreign relations committee began attacking Lyndon Johnson's Vietnam adventure early in 1966. The same year Fulbright's committee held hearings on changing our China policy and last year grilled former Secretary of State Dean Rusk for two days on the topic.

Apostle For Change

One of the more fervent apostles on the committee for change is Senator Frank Church (D-Idaho). The 45-year-old Church has sat in the Senate for 13 years and last November was re-elected, beating back a strong conservative challenge.

Church exudes youthful vigor and a winning politician's smile. The Senator has traveled extensively through Europe and Asia, has strong opinions on past policies and future option in foreign affairs.

Church, 5th ranked on the foreign relations committee, believes both super-powers, Russia and the U.S., are guilty of a "neurotic sense of insecurity" in the foreign affairs field. This

neurosis occurs when either must "settle problems within its own sphere of influence."

Condemns Super-Powers

Church, who may have been presidential timber had he been from a larger state, has of late been speaking to college audiences. A speech on "Revolution and World Order" condemns the super-powers while calling for a more enlightened view toward developing nations.

Church believes Russia and the U.S., though professing different ideologies, implement policies by similar means.

Both super-powers want to suppress revolution in their immediate vicinities. The U.S. acts from fear of Communism, the Russians from fear of freedom. Church emphasizes that freedom is "a much greater danger" to the Soviets than Communism is in our sphere of influence.

Opposes Vietnam Policy

The senator thinks that suppressing revolt in one's immediate vicinity is easy but becomes more difficult in distant countries.

Vietnam is Church's prime example (an American involvement he has long opposed). He thinks it should be "obvious" that massive military and financial support have not been able to put down a cohesive, well-organized guerilla movement.

Church criticizes the American involvement in the Dominican Republic as well, saying the 1965



Photo by Sydney Rachel Goldstein

Frank Church,
US Senator

intervention resulted from our Communistic "paranoia."

The senator emphasizes that Communism is not a good form of government and that few nations have chosen to go Communist in the past 25 years.

Church condemns last August's Soviet Bloc invasion of Czechoslovakia, believing it resulted from their "paranoia" of freedom.

He thinks this should have taught us the fallibility of Communism as a monolithic menace.

'Conservative Stand'

Church adds with a touch of irony that for a country founded on revolution, "our policy toward nationalist movements is as conservative as one can get." He believes that by trying to extend our influence into every corner of the globe we are losing

prestige and weakening ourselves at home.

Nine years on the foreign relations committee have lead Church to encourage internal changes in developing nations, or at least not support governments representing the status quo. He thinks status quo governments are "infinitely" more corrupt than revolutionary movements.

Church wants the U.S. to "come off its bender" and realize that Communism isn't the big threat to world order. The threat is our "paranoia" toward Communist and revolutionary movements and an aversion to change in foreign policy thinking.

Hopefully more people will listen to Senator Church and those men who think before they react in foreign affairs.

'Black Rage'-- impact of racial confrontation

By Louise Eubanks

Before reading "Black Rage" by Drs. William H. Grier and Price M. Cobb one has either to be black and sensitive or white and willing.

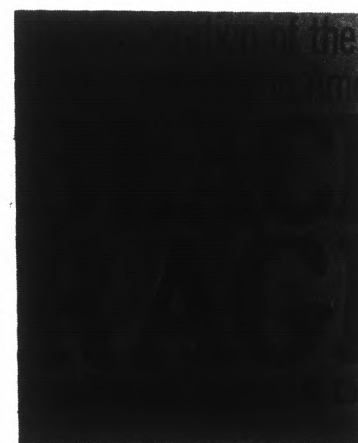
Reading this book meant for me—a black woman—the opening of numerous doors, behind which existed unanswered frustrations built up through the years.

Grier and Cobb, both practicing San Francisco psychiatrists, examine the sources of rage lying beneath the surface of most black Americans. They discuss the psychological impact of black-white confrontation.

Authenticity

The book is not riddled with confusing psychiatric jargon, but is written with an understanding of being black in a white world. This understanding transcends professionalism—for both authors are black—and gives the book a certain authenticity.

"Black Rage" discusses the calculated cruelty of slavery and the remnants of it in our time. It goes into the psychological as-



pects of sexuality between black males and females, rendering various myths untrue.

Alien Qualities

The alien qualities of the white educational system as it relates to the black child and to the college student are also discussed.

In singling out young black militants who have based much of their philosophy on Malcolm X, the writers make the interesting point that Malcolm X did undergo a change in his attitude

before he was assassinated—a change for growth and development of understanding between blacks and whites.

In language that tries to bring understanding to both black and white readers, Grier and Cobb talk about the problems of being a black intellectual in a hostile white intellectual atmosphere.

The authors make no apologies, nor do they condemn. Years of professional experience have given them clinical cases to offer conclusive proof.

Often these conclusions are amusing, but as I smiled, I also wept to see how keenly black Americans have suffered.

Dismal Picture

"Black Rage" finally draws a dismal picture—but a necessary, cathartic picture from which healthier lives and attitudes can be realized for black persons.

The sensitive black reader brings to the book a certain multi-colored tapestry of empirical knowledge gained from living in the white society.

Intuitively the black man understands the necessity for his paranoia; also there is an instinctive protective device used to cope with the realities of his life—realities which have kept him outside meaningful participation in society.

For those who are white and for those who are willing, "Black Rage" begins to answer that question, "What's it like to be black?"

The deadline for adding or dropping classes without paying a late fee of \$1 has been postponed until 4 p.m., Friday, March 7.

To drop a course, the student must consult his instructor, who will cross the student's name off the class list and return the class admit card.

To add a course, the student also must consult the instructor. If there is room in the class, the instructor will add the student's name to the class list and collect a class admit card from the student.

By Art Beeghly

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'Somebody had to take the job'

Robert Smith reflects on the tumult of his term as SF State President

By Art Beeghly

Robert Smith never left SF State. Since he stepped down as college president, he has returned to the Education Department, his home since 1949.

His work-load is still heavy—using ten days vacation accumulated when he was president, and a week's sick leave on his doctor's advice, he read through two or three master's theses and consulted with his successor, S.I. Hayakawa several times on "things he had to know—where the coffee cups are, for instance."

At 53, Smith looks no better or worse than when he was embroiled in the presidency. His graying hair still looks like it just got a trim. His sport coat and multi-colored Ernst tie are more casual than his gray and blue suits of old, however.

Teaches Seminar

Smith now teaches two weekly sections of the "sociology of education," a graduate seminar.

"It's some letdown from the feverish activities of the presidency," he said. "But in the case of doing what I and my family want me to do, I'm in better shape."

Smith has no regrets about his presidential performance.

"I thought I would be president for three years. I had a contract. I didn't seek the job but we were in rough shape last spring and somebody had to take it. Some people probably think less of me because I gave the job up in a tough situation. But I don't find myself worrying much," he said.

His quick sense of humor contradicts his tired, throaty monotone.

Four large cardboard boxes squat on his office's floor, full of papers from his presidency.

"I haven't unpacked yet. I may be moving again," he joked.

"I wasn't getting much support from the trustees on the issues I thought were important. We wanted funds for the Educational Opportunity Program (Special Admissions)."

"We needed more personnel for such programs. We needed the Student Union. I was op-

posed to their intervening in the George Murray situation. Other than that, things went very well," he said with a chuckle.

Reflects On Crisis

Sitting cross-legged in a modern, low sofa, while chain-smoking four short, dark-brown Italian cigars, Smith talked for more than an hour about the current crisis affecting the college.

On the AFT faculty strike he said: "Public employees should not be barred from striking. But the strike is unwise. It has compounded the issues and produced more polarization. The faculty is fragmented. The strike is pushing the state more and more to the right."

"A minority of our faculty and a minority of the state colleges have struck—that's a precarious situation. But some of those most deeply committed to the strike are my most respected colleagues."

On the black studies issue, Smith said: "I proposed the selection of faculty members be more open, rather than allowing the black students and staff to select the personnel. The classes should be open to white students."

Controversy Inevitable

"Some people were most interested in quality education in black studies. Others wanted only a political base."

"In any event, there would have been controversy whether I was president or not."

On Hayakawa's directive pro-



Robert Smith
Former SF State President



Photos by Tony Rogers

hibiting campus activity Smith said: "It certainly is a denial of free assembly. But there's the constitutional issue—are the hazards so great that his action is justified."

"I'd like to see the campus get back to regular activities. But there is a small number of people engaged in a rock-sock revolution that has no intention of letting the college proceed."

No Support

On our Academic Senate, Smith said: "It's problems stem from the fact that other organizations, such as the AFT and the Association of State College and University Professors, drain energy from the Senate and do not support it. The faculty should support the Senate and set crucial priorities."

"It was going to work on a study examining the governing machinery of the college to see if the mechanics could be improved. Arthur Bierman (philosophy professor) was going to do the preliminary work. But then the strike came along and nothing was done."

On the State Board of Trustees, Smith said: "The Trustees are conducting business as usual while there's an upheaval in our educational system."

Shortage of Funds

"Suppose this year's budget which comes up in July, has no funds for Special Admissions. It would be two years before the E.O.P. could get funds if it misses this time."

"The Board could be more flexible in its funding. The college could have a budget in which say five percent of the money is unspecified. It could be used for emergencies or special uses. The college could use these funds without waiting a year."

What's next for the state colleges? "I wouldn't be at all surprised if major tuition is imposed," Smith said. "But that's the reverse of where the legislature should go. Retaliating is cutting its nose off."

"Most of those people who pressure for a crackdown aren't involved with the colleges. You won't find the leadership of minority groups or young families

with three children demanding less money for the schools. They want to know where to send their kids."

'No Room'

"We keep saying we have the largest educational system in the world. But there still is no plan to accommodate the flood of new people—especially minority groups—who want to get in."

"Higher education is no longer a privilege. It's a damn necessity. What can we do ourselves to end the crisis?"

"A solution will take time," Smith said. "Try not to generate any more enemies than necessary."

Bob Smith is trying to provide some answers himself.

"The week I took the presidency, I got a grant to write a paper on student dissent. I'll be working on it this spring and summer. I'll try to explain the pressures on the colleges that led up to the difficulties. By the end of the summer, I hope things will be all settled and my report will be history."

Administration sets for new Ethnic Studies School here

SF State's administration is preparing for the establishment of a School of Ethnic Studies next fall.

The school is one of the key demands of the striking Third World Liberation Front.

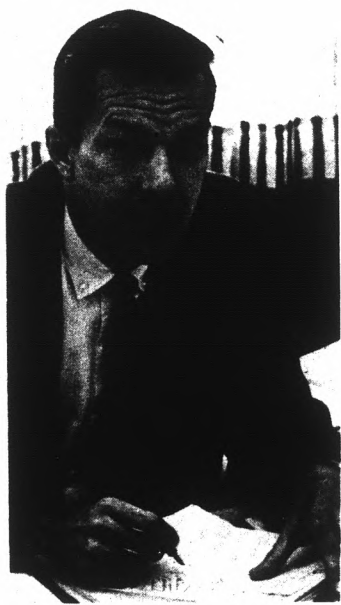
Donald Garrity, vice president of academic affairs, has invited nominations for persons to serve on the special staff which will devise a tentative program for the school.

"As soon as we form this board and draw up a program we can bargain with the state for finances," Garrity said. "Right now we can't back up our requests if we can't tell them where the money will go."

Off-Campus Staff

The planning staff will be drawn from off-campus sources in addition to students and faculty. The staff will include members of Garrity's staff who will devote fulltime to developing a program.

Through Garrity, the Council of Academic Deans issued a position paper outlining general poi-



Donald Garrity
Academic Vice President

nts concerning the school.

The school will be equal in status and structure to existing schools of the college.

A community board, composed of minority laymen, will safeguard autonomy in departments of the school.

This board will help "supplement the administrative operations of the school."

The CAD's position paper will be used as a guideline in dealing with striking members of the Black Students Union and Third World Liberation Front. No discussions have taken place thus far.

Office space and other necessary materials will be allocated for the planning staff, but only after it has supplied an estimate of costs to the administration.

Includes Black Studies

The Black Studies Department will fall under the jurisdiction of the School of Ethnic Studies. Additional areas of study will be determined by the planning staff.

A chairman for the school will be nominated by a special committee. President S.I. Hayakawa will have the final say on the choice.

"If we can get a solid program and back it vigorously, I'm confident we'll start the school on schedule," Garrity said.

Enrollment here drops

Enrollment is down this semester.

According to the Office of Institutional Studies, the second week's count of registered students is about 3,300 less than last semester.

Last fall the enrollment was 18,350; the number of both full- and part-time students is now 15,998. This figure is unofficial, and a definite count will not be available until the third week of class.

The Admissions Office expected a decline in spring enrollment to 17,579.

Up until this semester there has been a steady rise in enrollment. The last time enrollment figures ranged in the 16,000's was spring semester 1966.

Another hike in State student body fees

The State College Board of Trustees have voted to increase student fees at SF State by \$14 for the 1969-1970 school year.

The added revenue will go to student services such as placement and counseling.

A tuition increase plan introduced by Assemblyman Joe Collier (R-L.A.) was defeated on Feb. 24.

The Collier tuition bill, designed to impose tuition on students at the University of California and the state colleges, was

backed by Assembly Republicans and the Reagan administration.

Payment Plan

Under the Collier plan, students would have been required to sign a pledge agreeing to pay the cost of their education for four years. The cost, estimated at close to \$3,000, could be paid during college years or on a delayed basis after graduation.

Another form of tuition for the state universities and colleges is awaiting an Assembly committee hearing.

Majority Speaker Robert T. Monagan (R-Tracy) introduced a plan which would impose tuition on a graduated scale. It would be based on parental income and ability to pay.

Monagan's plan would affect students from families with gross incomes of \$10,000 or more. On a graduated family income scale, ranging from \$10,000 to \$45,000, fees would be raised by \$24 per year at the bottom and \$798 annually at the top. Fee increases in between would rise with each \$500 step in income.

This plan would largely eliminate taking money from a poor student in fees and then giving it back to him in the form of a grant or scholarship.

Non-residents and foreign students would not be affected under this plan. The only California residents exempted besides those under the scale would be Vietnam war veterans.

In families with several children enrolled in college, the graduated charge would be divided by the number of children.

Strike Demands Black Students Union

1. That all Black Studies courses being taught through various other departments be immediately part of the Black Studies Department and that all the instructors in this department receive full time pay;
2. That Dr. Hare, Chairman of the Black Studies Department, receive a full professorship and a comparable salary according to his qualifications;
3. That there be a Department of Black Studies which will grant a Bachelor's Degree in Black Studies; that the Black Studies Department, chairman, faculty and staff have the sole power to hire faculty and control and determine the destiny of its department;
4. That all unused slots for Black Students from Fall 1968 under the Special Admissions program be filled in Spring 1969;
5. That all Black Students wishing so, be admitted in Fall 1969;
6. That twenty (20) full time teaching positions be allocated to the Department of Black Studies;
7. That Dr. Helen Bedesem be replaced from the position of Financial Aid Officer and that a Black person be hired to direct it, that Third World people have the power to determine how it will be administered;
8. That no disciplinary action will be administered in any way to any students, workers, teachers, or administrators during and after the strike as a consequence of their participation in the strike;
9. That the California State College Trustees not be allowed to dissolve any Black programs on or off San Francisco State College campus;
10. That George Murray maintain his teaching position on campus for 1968-69 academic year.

Third World Liberation Front

1. That a School of Ethnic Studies for the ethnic groups involved in the Third World be set up with the students in each particular ethnic organization having the authority and control of the hiring and retention of any faculty member, director, and administrator, as well as the curriculum in a specific area study;
2. That 50 faculty positions be appropriated to the School of Ethnic Studies, 20 of which would be for the Black Studies program;
3. That, in the Spring semester, the College fulfill its commitment to the non-white students in admitting those that apply;
4. That, in the fall of 1969, all applications of non-white students be accepted;
5. That George Murray and any other faculty person chosen by non-white people as their teacher be retained in their position.

In their sties with all their back-
ing
They don't care what goes on
around
In their eyes there's something
lacking
What they need's a damn good
whacking.

Everywhere there's lots of piggies
Living piggy lives
You can see them out for dinner
With their piggy wives.
Chutching forks and knives to
eat their bacon.

"Piggies," The Beatles
To give the piggies "a damn
good whacking" is just one more
way of calling for revolution in
1969.

A non-violent revolution of
transcendental fury has already
engulfed different art forms, with
music riding highest on the tides
of change.

To say that a revolution has
shaken the art forms is to say
that a revolution is shaking soci-
ety. The art forms of cinema,
music and theater have taken
up the gauntlet of social relev-
ancy and in the process have
underscored social inequities.

Paradoxically, the word rev-
olution is a slumbering fetus in
a body politic which is incapable
of giving birth to creative change.
In short, art forms such as music
are in conflict with the structure
of society. To say that music is
in conflict with that structure is
to say that a large portion of the
population also is in conflict with
it.

Potential

Theater contains perhaps the
largest potential for bringing change.
Theater is the one art form
which uses, music, film and the
impact of live performers to in-
tensify its message.

The structure and function
of theater is undergoing massive
change, making it more relevant
to the existing society.

When one notices the struggle
for relevancy and a violent rejec-

Tom Paine: A damn good whacking for the piggies...

By Bruce Campbell

tion of the "ivory tower" divi-
sion between scholars and society
in our educational systems, Jer-
ry Rubin's assertion that society
must become a theater of life
immediately becomes clear.

A local example of this trend
toward relevance in theater is
Peter Foster's play, "Tom Paine,"
currently being performed by
the Interplayers.

In its conception, "Paine" is
no more than an American ver-
sion of "Marat de Sade," but in
its execution, the play's para-
mount quality is in popularizing
a humane revolutionary, Tom
Paine.

The play's director, David Lind-
eman, explains "Paine" and rad-
ical theater in terms relevant to
current events: "You must go
beserk in the opposite direction
to work the old ways out of your
system."

A basic premise of the author
and performers is that Tom Paine's
role as a revolutionary has
been watered down in American
history books, perhaps in the
same manner that Eldridge Clea-
ver's image has been clouded in
the late 1960's.

Our society and government
therefore, are no longer relevant

to their historical origins and
have lost the capacity for mean-
ingful change.

Between scenes, the perform-
ers engage the audience in dia-
logue about the meaning of rev-
olution, often stimulating active
hostility among individuals. Dur-
ing much of the play, various
characters charge into the audi-
ence, climbing over anyone in their
way—making every sense the en-
ormity of grief or joy being con-
veyed. There are no innocent by-
standers.

When the audience is recep-
tive and the performers inspired,
a refreshing level of communica-
tion and empathy is reached. To
prime the emotions, there is one
scene when the entire cast car-
vorts nude upon the stage.

But more importantly, "Paine,"
in Lindeman's phrase, at-
tempts the "telescoping of events
and time," a cinematic effect
without the use of film.

The congruity of person, time
and place are provided in a new
relationship. For example, the
play concerns Tom Paine and the
American and French Revolu-
tions. But these events are recap-
itulated by some slightly tipsy
Bowery bums who are confined

to a pit in Lower Manhattan in
1809, the year in which Paine
died.

Naturally, the chronological
certitude of time is ransacked,
and an important period of history
is left to the interpretation
of social drop-outs. As the band
of improbable historians marches,
chants and crawls through the
theater, a peculiar "you are
there" effect results.

Sacred Cows

In the opening scene the cast
demonstrates its scorn for sacred
cows, creating a delightful histor-
ical anachronism: the Haya-
kawa Dolly, which stumbles ac-
ross the stage with mechanical
abandon, slugging anyone in its
erratic path. During this scene,
the players frantically ask the
audience: "Does anyone know
how to turn it off?"

With S.I. Hayakawa's much-
publicized allergy to secular prob-
lems, the Interplayer's spoof of
him fits beautifully into the play.

Jack Nance, who portrays Tom
Paine, tells the audience that
"Paine was ahead of his time,
and the way things look today,
he's farther and farther ahead."

Another character in the play
observes that "the truth rarely
comes out unless dragged by the
hair," and Tom Paine was a
master at grabbing truth by its
golden locks. After the revolu-
tion, Washington credited him
with providing the spiritual en-
ergy to the entire struggle.

Tom Paine undoubtedly under-
stood his media, and it would
have been interesting if he could
have brought the benefits of
today's forms of communication
to bear on the revolution.

In one of the final scenes in
this hectic dialectic, the cast
marches and chants across the
stage while banging together bloody
knives, and it suddenly is
realized that in revolution, just
as in modern society, it is the
most humane and sensitive in-
dividuals who suffer and die.

SF State beat

By Joe DiBenedetto

Rock fans have become accustomed to the hassle of seeing good
groups. If suicide is on your mind, the Fillmore West offers good pos-
sibilities for getting crushed or suffocated. There are the risks of get-
ting trampled by teeny-boppers screaming for dope. Tuesday night
jams have also followed the weekend trend of attracting huge crowds.
What a place to spend \$3.50 for the night. Is there anywhere else to
go?

The Avalon Ballroom on Sutter St. by Van Ness Ave. now has mi-
nimum age restriction of 18. The people there are carrying on where
the Family Dog left off. Sunday night is usually the best night to go,
if you don't like large numbers.

The Matrix is the place to go if you're over 21 and like to sit down
and relax. The capacity is just over 100 with plenty of chairs and
wine and beer. The hip atmosphere comes from good acoustics, good
people and good performers.

The Matrix, in the Marina district, has opened and closed several
times since 1965. The Jefferson Airplane and other groups have the
Matrix to thank for their success, and I hope more groups will come
from there.

The \$1.50 cover charge is well worth the enjoyment you can get
from the Matrix, a beautiful place to go and get away from it all.

So that there may be a continuous stream of good music, I'll set
aside as much space as possible in my column for musicians who
want to jam and get their thing together. It's too bad that "Rolling
Stone" can't find enough space for hopeful musicians every week.

Jottings: Matrix (Mar. 6, 7 & 8) Pentangle and Ace of Cups, (Mar.
10) jam, (Mar. 11 & 12) Aum and All Men Joy. . . Avalon (Mar. 7, 8
& 9) Moby Grape, Gale Garnett and Gentle Reign, Group Therapy
and A. B. Skye. . . Fillmore West (Mar. 6-9) Ten Years After, Spirit
and Country Weather. . . New Orleans House (Mar. 6, 7 & 8) Loading
Zone, (Mar. 12) Albert Collins. . . Freight & Salvage, on San Pablo
Ave. in Berkeley (Mar. 6) Jim Lynch and Julie Meredith, (Mar. 7)
Malvina Reynolds, (Mar. 8) Busted Toe Mudthumpers, (Mar. 9) Dr.
Humbead's New Tranquillity String Band and Medicine Show, (Mar.
10 & 12) Mike Cooney.

Janis Joplin will debut with her new group at the Fillmore West
March 13-16. It's advisable to get tickets now.

Chekhov's 'Three Sisters' lacks force

Theater review by Bruce Campbell

The American Conservatory
Theater's staging of Anton Chek-
hov's "The Three Sisters" assumes
a contrived air of Sartrean dis-
affection without providing the
dramatic force to sustain it.

And some of Chekhov's in-
nocent lines are so laden with
despair and grief and existential
hysteria that it becomes obvious
his play has not been staged
satisfactorily.

Three sisters (played expert-
ly by Angela Paton, Michael Le-
arned and Kitty Winn) living in
provincial Russia after the death
of their military father, find they
must maintain a bubble optimism
while searching for some refresh-
ing meaning to their lives. All
three are passionate about mov-
ing to Moscow to live the good
life—a passion they never realize.

'Brilliant Scholar'

Their brother Andrey (Jay
Doyle) lives with them and is a
brilliant scholar who's somehow
incapable of realizing his poten-
tial, and so consoles himself by

gambling away the family for-
tune.

The Prozorov household is ov-
errun by military officers trying
to impress each other with their
memorized witticisms which no
one actually listens to.

An exception is Vassily Vass-
ilyevich Solyony, an Army cap-
tain (John Shuck) who makes it
a practice to be obnoxious. When
Andrey's wife, Natasha (Carol
Mayo Jenkins), brags excessively
about her child, Solyony loudly
comments to her that if the
child were his, he'd roast it in a
pan and eat it.

Paul Shenar plays an effem-
inant, philosophic Army lieuten-
ant—a vastly altered image for
him—proving Shenar's talents.

Ken Ruta as a magnetic bat-
talion commander almost makes
the play a success, and William
Paterson as an alcoholoc and dis-
illusioned army doctor brings a
mature despair to his perform-
ance.

The costumes designed by Ann
Roth are authentic and fantas-



Angela Paton, William Paterson, Miss Michael
Learned and Kitty Winn.

tic along with the scenery des-
igned by Paul Staheli.

But the numerous pretensions
of despair when none exists, and
the smug attitude that "some-
where out there in the void is
something called the absurd" makes
the play slightly irritating.

Somehow the ACT production
directed by William Ball, has
clouded the fury and vitality
of Chekhov. At one point in the
play the performers do a happy
spirited dance, which is the only
successful attempt to show what
Chekhov is all about.

Bergman's 'Shame': it's simple, uninteresting

Ingmar Bergman's "Shame"
opened two weeks ago at the
Bridge theater amid much pub-
licity of its being one of the
best films of the year.

What a put-on.
What the audience has in fact
is a markedly simple and unin-
teresting story of two persons
attempting to live normal lives

in a wartime situation. In at-
tempting to avoid contact with war,
they are ultimately corrupted and
destroyed by it.

Movie-goers recently have been
hit by a series of anti-war films.
Any film of this nature now
must be blunt or shocking, or
must reveal some new aspect of
war. "Shame" does none of these

and little of anything else.

The fault of the film is that
the war is kept remote. Except
for occasional sequences which
arouse the audience to the war,
there is little with which to be-
come involved.

What is left are mainly the
trivial, inconsequential dialogues
and events of everyday living.
Trying to keep up with the actors
and the subtitles in these con-
ditions is tedious and unreward-
ing.

Unlike Bergman's previous, hea-
vily interpretive films, "Shame"
is straightforward and obvious
much of the time.

'Stark, Cold'

Photographically the film ten-
ds to be stark and cold until
the climax when Bergman blurs
reality and fantasy together.

After watching the two people
for 89 minutes doing things like
drinking wine and sowing potato-
es, the movie begins to perk up.
A dreamlike sequence of a row-
boat struggling through a sea of
dead soldiers is fascinating.

But with the 90th minute,
the film is over.

So sudden and unexpected is
the end, one begins to think
Bergman either ran out of copy
or decided to have fun at his
audience's expense.

One leaves the theater dis-
satisfied. The combination of be-
ing sensually pacified and then
frustrated leads one to believe
he's been cheated.

By Steve Hara

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What a difference a day makes

By Glenn Schwarz

SF State athletics reached both their low and high points of the year within 24 hours last week.

The somber faces that filled the Gator gymnasium Friday night, after the Gators' agonizing 62-60 overtime cage loss to UC Davis, changed into smiling ones Saturday after some incredible news was relayed from Hayward.

Shortly after Coach Paul Rundell's Gators finished their Far Western Conference season with a 69-60 dumping of Chico State, it was learned that last place Cal State Hayward pulled the upset of the year by stunning Davis, 81-74.

The Aggies and Gators were crowned co-champs with identical 12-2 FWC records (both 18-8 overall) and both were awarded berths in the College Division Pacific Coast Regionals beginning in Las Vegas this Friday night.

Anteaters

The Gators open against the UC Irvine Anteaters in Convention Center at 7 o'clock. Host-team Nevada-Las Vegas, the nation's fourth rated college division team, meets Davis at 9.

The winners square off Saturday at 9 p.m. for the right to represent the West Coast in the national finals in Evansville, Ind., March 12-14.

Wrestling Champs

Good news also arrived Saturday from Sacramento where the Gator wrestling squad grabbed their third consecutive FWC wrestling championship.

Coach Allen Abraham's men captured three individual first place spots. Ashlee Sherman, 160 lbs., was named the FWC Most Outstanding Wrestler and was joined in the winners' circle by Wendell Jefferson, 130 lbs., and Bob Buehler, 191 lbs.

Now it is on to the NCAA College Division Wrestling Championships to be held at Cal Poly (SLO), March 14-15. The Gators will be bolstered there by the return of 123 lb. National AAU champ Art Chavez, who is in Argentina for the World Championship Games.

For SF State it is the fourth title under Rundell and the fourth time the Gators have gone to the regionals. In the 1965 regionals the Gators took third place.

This year's Gator club has the distinction of being the finest shooting team (51 percent from the floor) in FWC history.

Forward Joe Callaghan is the leading Gator scorer with 552 season points (21.2 per game),

closely followed by center Girard Chatman's 542 (20.8). Chatman is first in rebounding with an average of 14.9 a game while Callaghan is averaging 9.4.

The starting five facing Irvine also include forward Bill Locke (6.3), and guards Bobby Thompson (9.4) and Dennis Jew (3.9).

Guard Bob Roehl has been declared ineligible because of the JC transfer rule.

Irvine features a blistering fast break and they have a big front line to ignite it. If the Gators can slow them down enough, they could very well find themselves up against Nevada's Rebels (who average 105 points a game) for all the marbles on Saturday.

Phoenix Athletic Club is seeking basketball opponents for the spring semester according to chief hanger Zelmo Finberg.



"Sock it to me Joe!" SF State's "Hanging" Joe Callaghan fouls UC Davis forward Bob Johnson in last weekend's important FWC clash. The Aggies won the contest, 62-60, in overtime.

Photo by Walter Couick

Glenn Schwarz

Vegas anyone?

LAS VEGAS—Now that we are in the city that never sleeps, we have no trouble keeping ourselves busy.

We concluded that the Far Western Conference champs would come through as worthy representatives so long as they kept up their fine teamwork and shooting.

Then we remembered that it takes fans a little while to see why the Gators are a championship team.

University of Santa Clara rooters hooted and laughed when the Gators took the court for warmups prior to the game that made San Jose-area fans believers in Gator ability.

Once the game got under way the Bronco backers kept quiet except for an occasional cheer, and when it was all over they were praising the Gators and we wore the smile.

The Las Vegas crowd should be no different in forming first impressions.

First there is center Girard Chatman. He is the perfect example for a Metrecal commercial showing someone who has gone beyond the "after" stage and continues to shrink thinner and thinner.

He couldn't throw a good shadow in the Mojave, but in a game he usually is seen above everyone else when leaping for a rebound.

Chatman swats away opponents' shots (legally) better than any center we have seen this year, and he can score on any of his opposite numbers.

He has proven himself against supposedly the two best pivot men in Northern California, Dennis Awtry of Santa Clara and Pete Cross of U.S.F.

Then there is forward Joe Callaghan, who also looks like he hasn't had a good meal. He looks like a red fish when he is on the court, his face red and his open mouth forming a circle.

Callaghan's socks always slide down over his shoes, but opponents slide out of position when he fakes and puts up a shot. He puts on better moves than a hustling bar girl.

More than half of Joe's shots and 75 per cent of his free throws find home. He is the team's second leading rebounder, behind Chatman.

Nor does forward Bill Locke appear to be a weight-lifter. On the court he looks like something out of Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs. Sort of a cross between Grumpy and Sleepy.

Locke, 6-3, doesn't shoot too often, but when he does more than 60 per cent of his shots are successful. He is the kind of machine-like shooter you can roust out of the sack at 3 a.m. and who will hit 10 consecutive 15-footers.

Stocky guard Bobby Thompson is the guy you would expect to see handing out towels to all the big boys. Guards who stand only 5-9 aren't in demand these days.

Bobby was the finest passer in the FWC this season. His passes could find their way around a corner. He also led the conference in free throw percentage.

Bob Roehl, Thompson's backcourt running mate, does not seem to belong on the hardwood either. But, not because he is too thin.

Roehl is not the smoothest or the most consistent of the Gators, but he gets the job done and has showed flashes of passing brilliance. He has scored big on occasion.

Guard Dennis Jew looks like a serious-minded chemistry major; the type you couldn't drag away from the library except for classes.

A late-bloomer, Jew spent three seasons on the frosh-jayvee team before moving up.

He is the Gators' best long distance gunner and more than once has pulled the team out of the fire.

That, for the most part, was the team that carried the Gators here.

Spikers run afoul strikers

By Bob Carlson

"I thought I was just an ordinary scab," a puzzled Gator miler Steve Noland said, "but now I find out I'm a racist scab."

Members of SF State's track team were met with less than a friendly reception at Spartan Stadium Saturday in a triangular track meet with Cal State Hayward and hosting San Jose State.

Before the meet Gator Coach Bob Lualhati was approached by a group of San Jose's black trackmen, including Olympians Lee Evans and Ronnie Ray Smith, who explained they were sympathetic to the strike and could not run against the SF State spikers.

Would Not Compete

The Spartan blacks had decided in a conclave before the meet that they would not run in heats or events in which the Gators were entered.

San Jose, however, was represented by black athletes in field events that SFS was also entered in, such as the long jump, pole vault and discus throw.

"I respect Evans and the rest of the black athletes for their principles as I do any man," Lualhati said. "But why did they compete against us in the field events and not on the track? That's not principle, that's politics."

Throw Hurdles

The only potentially serious incident occurred during the two mile event when several spec-

tators jumped out of the stands and threw hurdles onto the track in an attempt to block Gator runners. Campus security police removed the barriers and chased the demonstrators back into the stands.

In the final event of the day, the mile relay, Cal State blacks were urged by Spartan boycotters not to compete. After much discussion Hayward decided to enter an all white team against the Gators while the Spartans did not compete.

Despite the Spartan boycott, San Jose won the meet with 120 points, followed by Hayward with 44 and SF State with 16.

Two Gator school records were broken in field events in what could be the start of an all out effort to rewrite the record books this season.

Gator strongman Tom Fahey flipped the discus 154'-10" to break the former standard of 154'-3" set in 1961 by Julius Varnado.

Rich Dragovich established a new pole vault record of 14'-7½" to better the old Gator mark of 13'-6" established by John Hall in 1964.

Gator track men will return to Cox Stadium Saturday, when they meet the University of Pacific and Stanislaus State at 1 p.m.

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EXPLOSION IN CA

A bomb rocked the Creative Arts Building Wednesday night, injuring one black youth.

The victim, Tim Tebos, 19, was injured in the face and hands. Police suspect him of planting the bomb.

Deems Urquest, senior drama major, said he saw another black male running from the building shortly after the blast.

Urquest also said he heard the victim call, "William, where is William?"

The bomb went off on the main floor of the building, damaging lockers used by music students to store their instruments.

Police reported finding two other bombs in the building. An Explosive Ordinance Detail from the San Francisco Presidio disarmed the unexploded bombs.



SF State's 'creative radio'

By Pat Winter

Campus radio station KRTG's widely-publicized "creative radio" experiment is now one semester old, and according to station manager Jim Kent, the results show more chaos than creativity.

The idea behind the experiment was to allow announcers to play whatever they wanted, without having to follow a set format.

"Despite the disappointing outcome," Kent said, the experiment was valuable, since I now realize the need for more structure and less 'doing your own thing.'"

For three years before the change, KRTG was run very strictly and professionally. "It used to be all rock talk," Kent said. "Lots of people were turned away because of it."

Faced Task

When Kent returned to school last fall, he was faced with the task of changing the entire station structure and format in a few short weeks.

He found himself working with a new faculty advisor, who also was unfamiliar with the station and its problems.

The inexperience of many of

last semester's announcers added another handicap to the new operation. Prospective disc jockeys and engineers were accepted regardless of their qualifications, resulting in 30 announcers having shows in a five-day broadcast week.

Scheduled commercials were often not run, and newscasts were done either late or not at all, Kent admitted. Because of this, many commercial accounts were lost.

Workers Dispirited

Meanwhile, management personnel who were used to working under more professional conditions were dispirited. By the end of the semester, eight of them resigned, with at least one more threatening to leave if the situation doesn't improve.

Since several other staffers graduated, only four people are still holding offices from the fall term.

Another problem last semester was the student strike. Some announcers and engineers stopped showing up for their programs, while others weren't sure when the station was operating.

In spite of the difficulties, Kent doesn't consider the "crea-

tive radio" experiment a failure. "If we hadn't tried this open approach," he said, "we always would've wondered what it would have been like."

The manager intends to tighten up on standards this semester. He said, "If people don't have a good show, we'll try to correct them on it. If they don't care about improving, they'll be replaced."

The diversity of programs will remain, but Kent hopes to schedule different formats in blocks of several hours, rather than jumping all around the musical spectrum from one hour to the next.

KRTG will be on the air (at 880 AM) from 2-11 p.m. weekdays, starting Monday (March 10). It can be heard only in the dorms.

The number of announcers will be limited, since Jim hopes to create more pride among announcers by making it harder to get on the air.

The now-experienced station manager concluded on an optimistic note, "We think we can get the best of both—creativity and professionalism."

AFT teachers return

Continued from Page One

in violation of the edict handed down by President S.I. Hayakawa. Teaching classes off-campus, while it might be safer in light of possible recurring violence, is usually not convenient for students who have other classes on campus, or who work.

Other striking teachers have refused to return to classrooms and continue to march in student picket lines, in spite of the union's position to return to classes.

"I understand the position of any AFT teacher that does not come back. The union will be available to help any member, whether he returns to the classroom or not," Hawkins said.

When Hawkins was asked if he will cross the picket line, he replied, "There is a difference between picket lines and strikes. I will walk the picket line and then return to teach my class."

Although the union vote to return was split, 112-104, in favor of returning, Hawkins said, "there was not a split on the basic principles, only on the tactics we would use."

'Extremely Successful'

Hawkins earlier this week viewed the strike as "extremely successful in many ways."

"The faculty is now guaranteed that the ultimate decision on their fates as professors will rest with fellow faculty members, not administrators."

"We won independent funding for black and other ethnic studies programs, and the union has demonstrated that it has the power to call, wage and successfully conclude a strike," Hawkins said.

"The action to return to work was based on our belief that the continuing struggle must be waged on the inside, no matter how repulsive the atmosphere on the campus is to us now."

He said the struggle will be waged to accomplish the following goals:

- * Continuing efforts to secure the implementation of the 15 demands of the Black Students Union and Third World Liberation Front.

- * An end to "institutional racism" as it exists at the college.

- * An end to "repressive measures" employed to crush dissent.

AS fund

Continued from Page One

the attorney general's charges," he said.

Yamamoto charged that Harold Harroun, of the SF State Accounting Office, made a false statement under oath concerning status of funds.

"According to his declaration under oath, Harroun stated he maintained balances of between \$10,000 and \$25,000 in the general fund. But according to my records he was in the red," Yamamoto said.

Mrs. Condas said she has bank records showing Harroun did not overdraft but that Yamamoto did.

A hearing date to settle the fund freeze has not been set.

'Inaction' on grant

SF State's "community involvement" programs, represented by the Center for Educational Innovation, are waiting for action on a \$180,000 Carnegie Foundation proposal—and it doesn't appear to be forthcoming.

Last October CEI's board of directors made the proposal (a request for an extension of the \$50,000 pilot grant they received from Carnegie last summer).

Involved in community assistance since 1962, the CEI is currently paralyzed from lack of funds. (All AS-financed programs such as CEI have had their funds frozen by the state attorney general's office.)

The hangup preventing CEI from receiving the grant is procedural, according to administration sources. CEI still must select and approve several faculty members, from which one will be chosen by college Vice-President Donald Garrity to be responsible for overseeing all financial matters related to the grant.

CEI has submitted three

names, but, according to Garrity, only one is qualified.

"The CEI board of directors gave me three names, but two were non-faculty and I can't make a choice when only one qualified," Garrity said.

CEI officials, however, have charged the administration with stalling the grant for political reasons.

"It seems to me that whoever we eventually select will already have been employed by the administration," CEI official Oscar Williams said. "This is supposed to be our program, student-initiated."

Administration officials have denied the charge.

CEI originally applied for a \$750,000 Carnegie grant during the term of former college President John Summerskill, but received only \$50,000 last summer.

This grant, awarded for a period of three years, came under the campus sponsorship of Nathan Hare, who has recently been fired by President S. I. Hayakawa.

S.F. earthquake is 'long overdue'

By Gary Higgins

Like a baseball player who has gone to bat 20 times without a hit, the San Andreas earthquake fault's rumble is "long overdue."

In 1906 the San Andreas fault shifted laterally 15½ feet, releasing enough energy to light the entire city of New York for 30 years.

Since then the fault, apart from a few minor earthquakes, has remained relatively dormant. But geologists predict that a large-scale earthquake "could strike San Francisco at anytime."

Since 1906 there has been little planning and preparation to avoid a repeat of the San Francisco disaster of April of that year.

In a report on "The Earthquake Hazards in the San Francisco Bay Area" by Dr. Karl Steinbrugge of the UC Berkeley, the following predictions were made in the event of another major earthquake:

Buildings Collapse

Modern buildings will collapse, and older non-reinforced brick buildings will partially or fully founder.

A "great loss of life" will be caused by falling parapets from old buildings.

Freeway overpasses along the fault—in the East Bay and along the Peninsula—will tumble.

To alleviate this impending

danger, Dr. Raymond Sullivan, an SF State professor of geology, suggests that Bay Area city governments "take immediate action."

"The building codes should be changed," Sullivan said, "especially in areas that border the San Andreas fault."

The Field Act, which specifies certain building requirements to alleviate earthquake damage in San Francisco, "is not adequate," Sullivan said.

San Francisco residents, "especially those who buy property near the fault itself," should be made aware of the dangers involved to both life and property.

Through Marin

The San Andreas fault, from the north, runs through Marin County, crosses the bay outside the Golden Gate Bridge, runs through the southwest corner of San Francisco and continues south down the Peninsula.

The fault now is moving at an average of one inch per year. Geologists estimate that over the past 100 million years the fault laterally has moved 350 miles.

Since the movement is from north to south and Los Angeles and San Francisco are on opposite sides of the fault, Los Angeles has moved 350 miles closer to San Francisco during the period.



The San Andreas fault (black line) cutting through the Daly City Area south of Mussel Rock.

Should this rate of movement continue for another 100 million years, Los Angeles would be face-to-face with her northern neighbor.

In the long future process of land movement along the fault, there periodically will be many violent earthquakes.

'Tamed Down'

But, according to Sullivan, there is a slight possibility that in the future these violent earth-

quakes "may be tamed down."

There is a radically-new theory in earthquake control "that is causing quite a rumble among geologists," Sullivan said.

The theory calls for lubricating the fault so that the land gradually shifts less violently.

Then, there would be a series of minor tremors.

The theory was stumbled across in Denver, Colo.

The frequency of earthquakes

near Denver increased in a particular area when chemical wastes were pumped into the ground.

Geologists observing the phenomena concluded that the chemical wastes were lubricating the fault.

"But this is still theory," Sullivan said.

"Although it does give hope for the future other means must be utilized to protect lives and property in the event of an earthquake tomorrow."

Great figure "8"



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